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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## § 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. Patents.—(i) *General.* The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1935, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. A renewal fee of £5 is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent on all patents granted on applications lodged prior to 2nd February, 1931. On patents granted on applications made on or after the 2nd February, 1931, renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees.

(ii) *Summary.* The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1934 to 1938 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

## PATENTS : AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
No. of applications . . . . .	4,984	5,110	5,484	5,585	5,764
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications . . . . .	3,286	3,238	2,384	3,094	3,067
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,063	2,129	2,429	2,642	2,973

(iii) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1934 to 1938 is shown hereunder:—

## PATENTS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Act . . . . .	33,488	35,980	37,515	42,614	44,400
Receipts from publications . . . . .	1,359	1,532	1,569	1,870	1,870
Total . . . . .	34,847	37,512	39,084	44,484	46,270

2. Trade Marks and Designs.—(i) *Trade Marks.* Under the Trade Marks Act 1905 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1936. Special provisions for the registration of a “Commonwealth Trade Mark” are contained in the

Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910 and the Designs Acts 1912, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906-1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established, and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs."

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1934 to 1938:—

#### TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : AUSTRALIA.

Applications.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
RECEIVED.					
Trade Marks .. .. .	2,087	2,071	2,215	2,180	2,212
Designs .. .. .	1,670	2,319	1,494	1,190	1,498
REGISTERED.					
Trade Marks .. .. .	1,268	1,349	1,664	1,372	1,740
Designs .. .. .	1,465	2,085	1,546	971	1,404

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1934 to 1938 is given hereunder:—

#### TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS : REVENUE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1934.			1935.			1936.			1937.			1938.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.												
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts ..	£ 20,469	£ 1,052	£ 17	£ 15,580	£ 1,053	£ 13	£ 16,434	£ 1,110	£ 19	£ 16,580	£ 1,006	£ 18	£ 17,194	£ 1,295	£ 21

No fees in respect of Trade Marks have been collected under State Acts since the year 1922.

## § 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912-1935 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works' was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the observance of the conditions contained therein.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the total revenue obtained for the years 1934 to 1938 :—

**COPYRIGHT : AUSTRALIA.**

Particulars.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<b>Applications received—</b>					
Literary .. .. .	1,611	1,408	1,463	1,442	1,560
Artistic .. .. .	108	78	86	92	53
International .. .. .	3	2	3	2	3
<b>Applications registered—</b>					
Literary .. .. .	1,514	1,346	1,389	1,367	1,422
Artistic .. .. .	91	69	78	74	31
International .. .. .	..	..	1	1	4
<b>Revenue .. .. .</b>	£ 433	378	388	384	397

### § 3. Local Option and Reduction of Licences.

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in the States of South Australia and Tasmania. In Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia State-wide polls have superseded the local polls, while in New South Wales the taking of local option polls has been suspended since 1913, though a special State-wide referendum was taken in 1928 on the question of State-wide prohibition with compensation. At the poll held in Victoria on 8th October, 1938, the voting was as follows :—

For abolition of licences .. .. .	368,676
Against abolition of licences .. .. .	721,704
Informal .. .. .	7,648

The percentage of electors who voted was 95.38.

In all States other than South Australia a maximum number is established above which licences shall not be increased except under certain specified conditions (the principal case being the greater demand for service of a considerably increased population). Licences Reduction Boards are in operation in New South Wales and Victoria and in all other States machinery exists for the reduction of licences where it seems desirable or where there is a local option vote in favour of the reduction of licences.

In earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 22, pp. 1005–1008), details, by States, were published of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

### § 4. Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island is situated in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east, about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, and has an area of 3,220 acres. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation of its surface only about 300 acres are suitable for cultivation, most of which are devoted to the production of Kentia Palm Seed. The land belongs to the Crown and is occupied rent-free on sufferance.

Discovered in 1788 the Island was first settled by a small party of Maoris in 1853; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally the Island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. At the Census of 30th June, 1933, the population was 161.

### § 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1920–39, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. An account of the organization and work of the former Institute was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 18, p. 1062.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1920-39.**—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government;
- (b) the Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act; and
- (c) such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opt by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The three Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which may exercise, between meetings of the Council, all the powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal are as follows:—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research; (d) to establish industrial research associations in any industries; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) to establish a Bureau of Information; and (g) to act as a means of liaison between the Commonwealth and other countries in matters of scientific research.

State Committees, whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States, have been constituted in accordance with prescribed regulations.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—Under this Act, the Government has established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is to be used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research, and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the three Commonwealth nominees on the Council. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Council.**—The full Council held its first meeting in June, 1926, and thereafter at about half-yearly intervals. It has adopted a policy of placing each of its major fields of related researches under the direction of an officer having a standing at least as high as, if not higher than, that of a University Professor.

The main branches of work of the Council at present are (i) plant problems, (ii) soil problems, (iii) entomological problems, (iv) animal health and nutrition problems, (v) forest products, (vi) food preservation and transport, (vii) radio research, (viii) ore-dressing (gold) and mineragraphic investigations, and (ix) fisheries investigations. Successful results have been obtained in a number of directions, particularly in regard to bitter pit in apples, spotted wilt in tomatoes, water blister of pineapples, blue mould of tobacco, the cultivation and drying of vine fruits, the cultivation of citrus fruits, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, the feeding of sheep for increased wool production, black disease, infectious entero-toxæmia, pulpy kidney and caseous lymphadenitis of sheep, internal parasites, coast disease of sheep, soil surveys, paper making from Australian timbers, timber seasoning and preservation, and the preservation and transport of bananas, oranges, chilled beef and other food-stuffs. The work of the Council has in the past been directed almost exclusively to the solution of problems affecting primary industries. The Commonwealth Government has decided to extend the activities of the Council so as to enable it to enter the field of secondary industrial research. Action is accordingly being taken for the crection of a National Standards Laboratory in Sydney, and an Aeronautical Research Laboratory in Melbourne. The nucleus of an Information Section has already been established at the Council's head offices, Melbourne, and plans are being developed for the initiation of research into problems affecting secondary industries. More detailed information concerning the work of the Council may be found in Year Book No. 22, p. 1009.

## § 6. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. **Foundation of Institute.**—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Federal Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the

Federal Government had expressed regret that the Australian Nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a Museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, national effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. The late Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Federal Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Federal Government. In 1931 the Institute became an integral part of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

2. **Additions to Original Collection.**—In addition to the original collection, which has been greatly augmented, the following free gifts have been made to the Australian Nation, and are on view in the Institute :—

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines, and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archaeology of the United States, and, together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the Ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide, who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.
- (10) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy, David Grant and Robert Stirling.

3. **Endowments for Orations and Lectures.**—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for Orations and Lectures as follows :—

- (1) *The Halford Oration.*—Endowed with a gift of £1,000 by the family of the late Professor G. B. Halford, founder of the first medical school in the Southern Hemisphere. The interest on this amount is given to a prominent scientist to deliver an oration on a subject suggested by the life and work of the late G. B. Halford.

- (2) *The Anne MacKenzie Oration*.—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie, in memory of his mother. The orator receives the annual interest for delivering an oration on any phase of "Preventive Medicine".
- (3) *The Dr. G. E. Morrison Memorial Lecture on Ethnology*.—Founded by Chinese residents in Australia, in memory of a great Australian who rendered important services to China.
- (4) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science*.—Endowed by the sons of the late Dr. W. T. Kendall, who was the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (5) *The Charles Mackay Lecture on Medical History*.—Endowed by Miss C. MacKenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria.
- (6) *The Cilento Medal*.—This bronze medal has been endowed in perpetuity by Sir Raphael Cilento, Director-General of Health for Queensland, to be awarded annually to the scientist deemed to have accomplished the best practical work for the furtherance of Tropical Hygiene and Native Welfare in Australia.

4. **The Scope of the Institute.**—The building occupies portion of the site which has been reserved for the National University of Australia.

The Institute consists of two separate and distinct entities. Portion of the original collection of anatomical specimens assembled by the late Sir Colin MacKenzie is arranged in two large museums which are open to the general public. The material in these museums has been arranged so as to present simple lessons in human hygiene as well as to display the anatomical features and especially the peculiarities of Australian fauna.

The remainder of the building is devoted to research work where scientific investigations have been carried out in many branches of science. The large collections of bony anatomical material donated by Murray Black have provided most interesting and valuable data on aboriginal diseases. These have been studied in some detail.

In order to provide a reservoir of koalas upon which observations might be made of their peculiar food habits, a small reservation has been acquired, and fenced, about 40 miles from Canberra. In this area abounds the peculiar gum tree on which the Victorian koala feeds. This reservation has already been stocked with koalas from Victoria. Later other animals will be added.

In 1938, following upon the retirement due to ill-health of Sir Colin MacKenzie, the activities of the Institute were extended to interpret more fully the ideas of the founder. In the later years of his life Sir Colin had been keenly interested in the relationship of nutrition to the development of the child. When a section for the study of child growth and development was established by the Commonwealth Department of Health in 1938 the head-quarters were transferred to the Institute.

## § 7. The Commonwealth Solar Observatory.

1. **Reasons for Foundation.**—The Commonwealth Solar Observatory was established for the study of solar phenomena, for allied stellar and spectroscopic research, and for the investigation of associated terrestrial phenomena. It is so situated to complete the chain of existing astrophysical observatories round the globe separated by 90 degrees of longitude. In addition to advancing the knowledge of the universe and the mode of its development, it is hoped that the eventual discovery of the true relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena may lead to results which will prove of direct value to the country.

2. **History of Inauguration.**—A short account of the steps leading up to the establishment of the Observatory will be found in Official Year Book No. 19, p. 979.

3. **Site of the Observatory.**—The site selected for the observatory is on Mount Stromlo, a ridge of hills about 7 miles west of Canberra. The highest point is 2,560 feet above sea level, or about 700 feet above the general level of the Australian Capital City.

4. **Equipment.**—The bulk of the telescopic equipment is due to the generosity of supporters of the movement in England and Australia. The gifts include a 6-in. Grubb refracting telescope presented by the late W. E. Wilson, F.R.S., and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., trustees of the late Lord Farnham; a 9-in. Grubb refractor with a 6-in. Dallmeyer lens presented by the late Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat; while Mr. J. H. Reynolds of Birmingham presented a large reflecting telescope with a mirror 30 inches in diameter. A sun telescope including an 18-in. cœlostast has been installed, and further additions include a spectroheliograph, cosmic ray apparatus, radio research equipment and spectroscopes for the examination of spectra in the infra-red, violet and ultra-violet regions. Donations amounting to over £2,500 have been received, and form the nucleus of a Foundation and Endowment Fund.

5. **Observational Work.**—The observational work embraces the following:—(a) solar research; (b) stellar research; (c) spectroscopic researches; (d) atmospheric electricity; (e) cosmic radiation; (f) radio research; (g) ozone content of the atmosphere; (h) luminosity of the night sky; and (i) meteorological observations. A more detailed account of the observational work cannot, owing to limits of space, be published in this issue, but may be found in earlier issues (see No. 22, p. 1011).

### § 8. Standards Association of Australia.

This Association was established under the aegis of the Commonwealth and State Governments for the promotion of standardization and simplified practice.

In addition to the Council and Standing and Organization Committees, the following Sectional Committees have been appointed to formulate Australian standard specifications and codes:—A.—*Safety Codes Group*—(1) Boiler Regulations (including Gas Cylinders); (2) Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Structures; (3) Cranes and Hoists; (4) Electrical Wiring Rules; (5) Lift Installations; (6) Pump Tests; (7) Refrigeration; (8) Steel Frame Structures; (9) Welding; (10) Fire Protection; (11) Building By-laws; (12) Electrical Service Rules; (13) Handling and Use of Explosives; (14) Work in Compressed Air; (15) Street Lighting; (16) X-ray Installations; (17) Interior Illumination of Buildings. B.—*General Technical Standard Group*—(1) Bore Casing; (2) Building Materials; (3) Calcium Carbide; (4) Cement; (5) Coal—Sampling and Analysis; (6) Colliery Equipment; (7) Electrical Approval Standards; (8) Electrical; (9) Firebricks; (10) Locomotive and Railway Rolling-stock; (11) Lubricants; (12) Machine Belting; (13) Machine Parts; (14) Non-ferrous Metals; (15) Paint and Varnish; (16) Pipes and Plumbing; (17) Railway Permanent Way Materials; (18) Roadmaking Materials; (19) Structural Steel; (20) Testing, Weighing and Gauging; (21) Timber; (22) Tramway Rails; (23) Typography; (24) Galvanizing and Galvanized Products; (25) Roadmaking Machinery; (26) Sugar Mill Machinery; (27) Creosote; (28) Safety Glass for Automobiles; (29) Agricultural Implement Parts; (30) Metal Windows; (31) Asbestos Cement Pressure Pipes. C.—*Co-ordinating Committees*—(1) Concrete Products; (2) Ferrous Metals; (3) Non-ferrous Metals; (4) Steel Pipes. D.—*Commercial Standards Division Committees*—(1) Building Materials Classification; (2) Three-ply Wood Panels for Use in Stock Door Manufacture; (3) Institutional Supplies and Co-ordinated Purchasing (Hospitals, Asylums and other Public Institutions); (4) General Conditions of Contract; (5) Purified Feathers; (6) Commercial Paper Sizes; (7) Road Gully Gratings; (8) Street Name Plates and Building Number Plates; (9) Sheet Metal Guttering, Ridging and Downpiping; (10) Laminated Steel Springs for Motor Cars; (11) Shellgrit for Poultry; (12) Road Signs and Traffic Signals; (13) Fibrous Plaster Sheets; (14) Dusting Sulphur.

A Power Survey Committee to deal with the collection of data and the framing of recommendations for assistance in the development and co-ordination of power schemes has also been appointed.

The association administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electro-technical Commission, the World Power Conference and the International Commission on Large Dams.

The objects of the Association include the following :—To prepare and promote the general adoption of standards in connexion with structures, materials, etc. ; to co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, processes and methods ; and to procure the recognition of the Association in any foreign country.

The sole executive authority of the Association is vested in the Council, which undertakes the whole of the organization of the movement, the raising of the necessary funds, the controlling of the expenditure, the arranging of the subjects to be dealt with by the various sectional and sub-committees, and the authority for the issue of all the reports and specifications.

The Association was established in July, 1929, by amalgamation of the Australian Commonwealth Engineering Standards Association and the Australian Commonwealth Association of Simplified Practice.

## § 9. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. Value of Production.—(i) *Net Values*. The annual value of production was defined by the Conference of Statisticians in 1924 as the sum available each year for distribution among those concerned in industry, i.e., workers, proprietors (including landlords) and providers of capital. In the past the want of complete uniformity in the methods of compilation and presentation of statistics of recorded production rendered it very difficult to make a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production in accordance with the definition above. At the conference of 1924 and those subsequently held the method of determining the gross value, marketing costs and production costs was laid down into a definite procedure. This arrangement enabled the State Statisticians to compile the various elements of costs on a uniform basis which permitted the aggregation of the figures for each State to obtain a total for Australia.

The figures shown in the following table have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States and, to a large extent, are based upon actual records. Where these have not been possible careful estimates have been made from the best available data. Complete uniformity has not yet been attained, but the few remaining differences of procedure are not of great importance. This matter is referred to in the note at the head of the table.

Attention is directed to the fact that the value shown in the table refers only to recorded production and excludes the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce obtained from areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used in the table :—

- (a) "Gross value" is the value placed on gross production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.)
- (b) "Local value" is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) "Net value" represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in *Production Bulletin*, No. 32, Part II., issued by this Bureau.

It should be noted that maintenance costs of farm buildings and fences have not been deducted from the value of production of rural industries, as particulars are not available for all States. In Queensland the costs for the pastoral industry are now compiled from actual records ; previously, the figures were largely estimated. The value shown for Mines and Quarries in Tasmania is understated owing to the omission

of Quarries. This understatement, however, is more or less offset by the inclusion of production costs in Mining. As explained in the note (a) below production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, and Local Values have been used for this industry with consequent overstatement.

**GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION: AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.**

Industry.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value—Gross Production valued at place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance).
	£	£	£
Agriculture .. .. .	93,122,757	78,923,148	58,840,558
Pastoral .. .. .	90,524,251	82,201,161	78,166,742
Dairying .. .. .	41,070,630	38,547,112	31,589,335
Poultry .. .. .	11,878,748	10,744,793	6,456,688
Bee-Farming .. .. .	186,280	160,605	160,605
Total Rural (c) .. .. .	236,782,666	210,576,819	175,213,928
Trapping .. .. .	2,677,321	2,407,643	2,407,643
Forestry .. .. .	8,910,413	8,017,129	7,996,280
Fisheries .. .. .	1,884,562	1,594,959	(a) 1,594,959
Mines and Quarries.. .. .	32,668,859	32,223,924	27,153,327
Total Non-rural .. .. .	46,141,155	44,243,655	39,152,209
Total All Primary .. .. .	282,923,821	254,820,474	214,366,137
Factories .. .. .	(b) 196,487,933	(b) 196,487,933	196,487,933
Total All Industries .. .. .	479,411,754	451,308,407	410,854,070

(a) Local value. Production costs not available for all States. (b) Net value. (c) The term "Rural" is used to cover those industries ordinarily considered to be farm industries.

The net value of production in each State is shown hereunder:—

**NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION IN STATES, 1937-38.**

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Agriculture .. .. .	14,829	14,963	11,264	9,159	6,143	2,482	58,840
Pastoral .. .. .	33,939	18,533	15,364	4,857	4,003	1,471	78,167
Dairying .. .. .	10,181	10,495	7,443	1,801	825	754	31,589
Poultry .. .. .	2,248	2,902	362	327	251	367	6,457
Bee-Farming .. .. .	51	60	5	21	19	5	161
Total Rural (net)	61,248	46,953	34,438	16,255	11,241	5,079	175,214
Trapping .. .. .	1,126	849	56	100	84	193	2,408
Forestry .. .. .	2,179	1,029	2,514	570	1,273	431	7,996
Fisheries (local) .. .. .	548	168	296	209	287	87	1,595
Mines and Quarries	10,416	1,727	3,043	2,470	7,170	2,327	27,153
Total Non-rural (local and net)	14,269	3,773	5,909	3,349	8,814	3,038	39,152
Total All Primary .. .. .	75,517	50,726	40,347	19,604	20,055	8,117	214,366
Factories .. .. .	85,168	64,889	18,603	13,820	8,562	5,446	196,488
Total All Industries .. .. .	160,685	115,615	58,950	33,424	28,617	13,563	410,854

(a) See letterpress at head of previous table.

## NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION, 1937-38.

Industry.	New South Wales.			Victoria.			Q'land.			South Australia.			Western Australia.			Tasmania.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Agriculture ..	5	9	6	8	0	10	11	6	4	15	10	2	13	8	9	10	8	7	8	11	5
Pastoral ..	12	10	7	9	19	2	15	8	9	8	4	5	8	15	1	6	3	7	11	7	9
Dairying ..	3	15	2	5	12	9	7	9	7	3	4	0	1	16	1	3	3	4	4	12	0
Poultry ..	0	16	7	1	11	2	0	7	3	0	11	1	0	11	0	1	10	10	0	18	10
Bee-Farming ..	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	6
<b>Total Rural (net)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
Trapping ..	0	8	4	0	9	1	0	1	2	0	3	4	0	3	8	0	16	2	0	7	0
Forestry ..	0	16	1	0	11	1	2	10	6	0	19	4	2	15	8	1	16	3	1	3	4
Fisheries (local) ..	0	4	0	0	1	10	0	5	11	0	7	1	0	12	6	0	7	4	0	4	8
Mining (net) ..	3	16	11	0	18	6	3	1	2	4	3	8	15	13	8	9	15	6	3	19	1
<b>Total Non-rural (local and net)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total All Primary (local and net) ..</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
Factories ..	31	8	10	34	17	4	18	13	9	23	7	11	18	14	7	22	17	6	28	12	6
<b>Total All Industries ..</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>

(a) See letterpress at head of previous table.

(ii) *Gross Values.* The estimated gross value of production shown in the following table is a continuation of the method previously used by this Bureau. It cannot be compared with the gross values shown in the table above on account of the difference in the methods used and the change in the computing authority. It is proposed to discontinue the publication of this table when the net values have been computed for a series of years.

## ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-farming.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing (a)	Total.
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	59,261	10,339	1,842	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	59,717	9,449	2,168	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	9,103	2,268	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	6,488	1,825	15,361	112,966	319,706
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	6,033	1,670	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33 ..	75,562	64,851	39,622	6,791	1,679	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34 ..	79,731	95,613	40,306	7,985	1,620	17,608	123,355	357,218
1934-35 ..	68,587	74,556	44,763	9,221	1,635	19,949	137,638	356,349
1935-36 ..	75,388	91,286	47,533	9,737	1,687	23,248	155,891	404,770
1936-37 ..	91,403	105,499	49,886	9,760	2,005	27,381	170,811	456,745
1937-38 ..	93,229	100,794	57,641	12,801	1,954	32,434	188,061	486,914

(a) Net Values. These amounts differ from those given in the previous two tables and in Chapter XXIII. "Manufacturing Industry", which include certain products included under Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

2. **Productive Activity.**—In previous issues an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. It was found, however, that these were not satisfactory in their application to factory production. In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the *quantity* of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production, in the same manner as they have been applied to nominal wages, to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production.

Two tables are given :—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relatively to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and these employ a much larger number of people in services than in material production. Hence, material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is afforded by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result affords a better measure of productive efficiency, but does not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930 *real* production per head (as shown in the last two columns of the first table) had remained substantially steady with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been off-set by the gradual transfer of labour from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index-numbers fell sharply from their normal level of about 100 to 76 ("A" Series) and 78 ("C" Series) in 1930-31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of nearly one-fourth from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. Apart from a slight recession in 1934-35 due to a drop in wool values the index-numbers rose continuously from 1931-32 onwards; the pre-depression level was reached in 1935-36 and the peak of 1924-25 was exceeded in 1937-38.

The index-numbers of *real* production per person engaged as given in the last two columns of the second table show, on the other hand, an appreciable upward tendency. They rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war and recovered again. In 1929-30 they fell substantially, due partly to the lag in the fall of retail prices. They increased during the next four years to 125 and 126 only to fall again in 1934-35 to 115 and 117 with the fall in wool prices during that year. Recovering most of this loss in 1935-36 they advanced to new records of 128 and 134 in 1936-37. Although prices fell during 1937-38 the increase in quantity production was sufficient to maintain the record figures of the previous year. This high figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in employment

and is consistent with available information concerning rates of *effective* or *real* wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

The data for the second table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information concerning women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, and only males are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is, therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but, as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory measure of production per person engaged.

PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION: AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Gross Value of Material Production.			Retail Price Index-numbers. 1911 = 1,000.		Real Production per head of population (1911 = 100) measured in purchasing power over regimen of—	
	Total.	Per head of population.		"A" Series.	"C" Series.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.
		Actual.	Index- Number. 1911 = 100.				
	£'000.	£					
1906 ..	147,043	35.9	87	902	..	97	..
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	(1,000)	100	100
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	..	99	..
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	1,140	92	92
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	1,319	98	98
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	1,406	103	97
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	1,501	102	93
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	1,695	97	93
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	1,935	96	91
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	1,680	95	90
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	1,619	100	101
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	1,664	99	102
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	1,637	111	115
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	1,673	99	104
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	1,663	101	107
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	1,676	99	105
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	1,693	96	101
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	1,688	83	87
1930-31 ..	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	1,528	76	78
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	1,406	79	80
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	1,344	86	87
1933-34 ..	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	1,344	96	97
1934-35 ..	356,349	53.2	129	1,399	1,366	92	95
1935-36 ..	404,770	60.0	146	1,437	1,392	101	105
1936-37 ..	456,745	67.1	163	1,489	1,431	110	114
1937-38 ..	486,914	70.9	172	1,530	1,467	113	117

## PRODUCTION PER PERSON ENGAGED : AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production. (a)		" Real " Production per person engaged (1911 = 100) measured in retail purchasing power over regimen of—	
		Actual.	Index-number. 1911 = 100.	" A " Series.	" C " Series.
1906 .. ..	( <sup>'000</sup> ) 659	£ 223	87	96	..
1911 .. ..	728	257	100	100	100
1913 .. ..	756	290	113	102	..
1914 .. ..	733	289	113	99	99
1916 .. ..	685	381	148	112	112
1917 .. ..	683	408	159	120	113
1918 .. ..	685	424	165	121	110
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110	106
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109	103
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107	102
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113	114
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111	115
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126	130
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114	120
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116	123
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118	125
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117	123
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105	110
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	108	112
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112	114
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117	118
1933-34 ..	815	437	170	125	126
1934-35 ..	862	412	160	115	117
1935-36 ..	901	448	174	121	125
1936-37 ..	930	491	191	128	134
1937-38 ..	961	504	196	128	134

(a) See explanatory remarks above tables.

## § 10. Consumption of Commodities.

1. *Australia.*—The movement in the consumption of commodities is of special interest, indicating, as it does, the presence or absence of a number of important factors in the communal life of Australia. These factors include such items as changes in diet, variations in supply and demand, in purchasing power and in population. It is not possible to measure the influence of each of these changes, but their net effect on consumption is revealed in the figures given.

Increases in the actual quantities consumed, while indicating a greater consumptive capacity for Australia as a whole, do not indicate the trends in consumption. These are recorded in the *per capita* figures. The most pronounced changes over a series of years have taken place in motor spirit, butter, meat, biscuits, maize, potatoes, tea, beer and spirits. With the development of motor transport the consumption of motor spirit has risen from 2 to 34 gallons between 1913 and 1936. Butter has been consumed in larger quantities during each of the periods shown in the table. The consumption of meat has increased since the war years of 1914-18, largely as the result of increases in mutton, lamb and pork.

Commodities showing trends in the opposite direction were : biscuits, maize, potatoes, tea, beer and spirits. It should be remembered, however, that the figures for the latest five-yearly period were seriously affected by the economic depression and the consequent rise in unemployment.

The following tables furnish a comparison over a long series of years of the average annual total and *per capita* quantities available for consumption in Australia. The data have been compiled by adding to production the excess of imports or subtracting the excess of exports as the case may be. Allowance should be made for stocks at the commencement and at the end of each period, but this was possible only in respect of wheat and flour. In consequence, the figures given for the remaining commodities are somewhat incomplete, but any discrepancy occasioned by this omission is minimized by ranging the consumption over periods of five to ten years.

A few brief notes on some features of the more important commodities are given below :—

*Cereals.*—The quantities shown for cereals represent the amounts available for human consumption as such or in some other consumable form. In addition, they include those quantities consumed by live stock, of which separate details are not available. These quantities, together with the amount required for seed purposes, give the total requirements of Australia.

*Root Crops.*—In arriving at the total quantity available for consumption the output of holdings of less than one acre has been excluded.

*Dairy Produce.*—The quantities of fresh milk consumed by the people of Australia cannot be determined accurately, and the figures are no more than estimates obtained from the best available sources. The quantities of butter and cheese consumed include those produced on farms.

*Meats.*—The accuracy of the figures of meat consumption depends upon the reliability of the average weights applied to the dressed carcasses. These are most difficult to obtain for the whole of Australia and the figures have been compiled from the most reliable estimates available.

*Drink and Tobacco.*—The quantities used in these compilations were those on which excise was paid and those cleared from bond.

*Other Foodstuffs*—(i) *Sugar*.—In determining the consumption of sugar, allowance has been made for the estimated sugar contents of goods exported; these include canned fruit, condensed milk, jam, etc. The quantities shown, therefore, represent those actually available for consumption in Australia.

(ii) *Flour*.—The quantities of flour available for consumption include the amounts consumed in bread, cakes, pastry and biscuits; the quantities used by factories in other manufacturing processes are also included.

**CONSUMPTION OF COMMODITIES: ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS,  
AUSTRALIA.**

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Ten years ended 1913.	Seven years ended 1920-21.	Five years ended—		
				1925-26.	1930-31.	1935-36.
<b>Cereals—</b>						
Barley .. .. .	1,000 bush.	2,385	3,132	3,364	4,343	4,351
Barley, seed requirements .. .. .	" "	170	336	410	499	644
Maize .. .. .	" "	9,544	8,324	9,741	8,645	6,961
Maize, seed requirements .. .. .	" "	84	89	90	89	86
Oats .. .. .	" "	10,845	9,271	10,772	9,526	10,927
Oats, seed requirements .. .. .	" "	2,472	3,311	4,217	4,471	5,536
Rice (Paddy) .. .. .	1,000 cwt.	284	245	343	335	298
Rice (Paddy), seed requirements .. .. .	" "	..	..	..	9	12
Wheat .. .. .	1,000 bush.	22,883	31,903	34,258	39,767	37,222
Wheat, seed requirements .. .. .	" "	7,226	10,387	11,752	16,158	14,210
<b>Root Crops—</b>						
Onions .. .. .	ton	29,852	32,058	30,928	42,067	38,729
Potatoes .. .. .	" "	327,633	283,644	311,866	314,236	292,129
Potatoes, seed requirements .. .. .	" "	47,924	45,936	48,045	49,451	48,153
<b>Other Crops—</b>						
<b>Dried Grapes—</b>						
Raisins .. .. .	" "	9,587	7,039	9,282	11,363	12,307
Currants .. .. .	" "		4,096	4,195	4,308	4,137
Sugar, raw .. .. .	" "	231,495	266,242	303,010	345,942	338,471
Sugar, refined .. .. .	" "	221,078	254,261	289,375	330,375	323,240
<b>Dairy Produce—</b>						
Butter .. .. .	1,000 lb.	88,816	126,484	161,750	187,372	203,188
Cheese .. .. .	" "	14,464	17,855	21,320	25,192	25,375
Milk .. .. .	1,000 gal.	(a)	100,162	128,754	140,645	150,212
<b>Meats—</b>						
Beef .. .. .	1,000 lb.	545,286	558,487	769,638	742,577	746,162
Mutton .. .. .	" "	352,907	353,727	359,198	389,989	443,342
Lamb .. .. .	" "		(a)	20,911	30,006	41,247
Pork .. .. .	" "	40,161	52,483	64,652	75,449	69,885
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	" "	(a)	985,608	1,223,494	1,317,464	1,406,903
<b>Drink and Tobacco—</b>						
Beer .. .. .	1,000 gal.	50,085	63,196	64,823	66,358	51,646
Spirits (Potable) .. .. .	" "	3,438	2,752	2,361	2,168	1,275
Tobacco .. .. .	1,000 lb.	11,438	14,957	18,699	20,230	18,933
<b>Other Foodstuffs—</b>						
Biscuits .. .. .	" "	(a)	87,311	76,291	69,951	53,882
Coffee .. .. .	" "	2,201	2,671	3,197	3,301	3,834
Fish preserved in tins .. .. .	" "	20,394	15,695	22,588	23,957	20,176
Flour, Wheaten .. .. .	ton	447,017	559,442	604,239	641,968	673,800
Jam .. .. .	1,000 lb.	73,203	71,451	61,264	76,687	76,405
Oatmeal .. .. .	1,000 cwt.	(a)	(a)	(c) 296	301	270
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	1,000 lb.	(a)	9,047	9,961	8,070	8,347
Tea .. .. .	" "	31,220	40,323	44,608	47,593	45,427
<b>Other Commodities—</b>						
Soap .. .. .	1,000 cwt.	(a)	689	781	915	868
Kerosene .. .. .	1,000 gal.	18,130	20,489	25,873	50,525	41,361
Motor Spirit .. .. .	" "	(b) 10,071	20,929	75,357	206,196	225,688
Cement—Portland .. .. .	ton	(a)	(a)	(c) 520,622	651,618	437,309

(a) Not available.  
ended 1925-26.

(b) Average for three years ended 1913.

(c) Average for four years

CONSUMPTION OF COMMODITIES : ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

Commodity.	Ten years ended 1913.	Seven years ended 1920-21.	Five Years ended—		
			1925-26.	1930-31.	1935-36.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Barley .. .. .	27.79	30.76	29.25	34.28	32.50
Barley, seed requirements	1.98	3.29	3.56	3.94	5.00
Maize .. .. .	124.56	91.55	94.84	76.43	58.80
Maize, seed requirements ..	1.09	0.98	0.88	0.79	0.56
Oats .. .. .	101.49	72.83	74.92	60.16	65.60
Oats, seed requirements ..	23.04	20.01	29.33	28.23	33.20
Rice (Clean) .. .. .	7.42	5.44	6.68	5.93	5.02
Rice (Paddy), seed requirements	..	..	..	0.17	0.21
Wheat .. .. .	319.99	375.93	357.00	376.80	335.40
Wheat, seed requirements	101.05	122.39	122.40	153.00	128.40
Onions .. .. .	14.55	14.13	12.04	14.88	13.04
Potatoes .. .. .	171.05	124.78	121.46	111.13	98.35
Potatoes, seed requirements	25.05	20.25	18.95	17.49	16.21
Dried Grapes—Raisins ..	4.68	3.09	3.61	4.02	4.14
Currants .. .. .		1.80	1.64	1.52	1.39
Sugar, raw .. .. .	120.86	117.13	118.01	122.34	113.96
Sugar, refined .. .. .	115.42	111.86	112.70	116.84	108.83
Butter .. .. .	20.70	24.84	28.12	29.58	30.54
Cheese .. .. .	3.37	3.51	3.71	3.98	3.81
Beef .. .. .	127.08	109.68	133.81	117.24	112.15
Mutton .. .. .	82.25	69.47	62.45	61.57	66.64
Lamb .. .. .				10.77	13.97
Pork .. .. .				(a)	4.11
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	9.36	10.31	11.24	11.91	10.50
Total Meats .. .. .	(a)	103.57	212.72	207.99	211.46
Tobacco .. .. .	2.67	2.94	3.25	3.19	2.84
Biscuits .. .. .	(a)	17.15	13.26	11.04	8.10
Coffee .. .. .	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.52	0.58
Fish—preserved in tins ..	4.75	3.08	3.93	3.78	3.03
Flour—Wheaten .. .. .	208.37	219.74	210.11	202.70	202.55
Jam .. .. .	17.06	14.03	10.66	12.11	11.48
Oatmeal .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(c) 4.49	5.32	4.55
Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	(a)	1.78	1.73	1.27	1.25
Tea .. .. .	7.28	7.92	7.76	7.51	6.83
Soap .. .. .	(a)	15.16	15.20	16.18	14.62
Portland Cement .. .. .	(a)	(a)	(c) 196.61	230.44	147.23
Milk .. .. .	gal. (a)	gal. 19.67	gal. 22.39	gal. 22.20	gal. 22.58
Beer .. .. .	11.67	12.41	11.27	10.48	8.23
Spirits (Potable) .. .. .	0.80	0.54	0.41	0.34	0.19
Kerosene .. .. .	4.22	4.02	4.50	7.98	6.22
Motor Spirit .. .. .	(b) 2.13	4.11	13.10	32.55	33.92

(a) Not available. ended 1925-26.

(b) Average for three years ended 1913.

(c) Average for four years

2. International Comparison.—The difficulties associated with the compilation of statistics of consumption in Australia have already been mentioned, and the absence of corresponding figures for other countries suggests a similar experience abroad. Some details are published in other countries, but these are restricted to a few commodities, and an extensive comparison on an international basis is not possible.

In the absence of complete details of the methods used in their computation, it is not possible to say whether the figures given are comparable in all respects with those shown for Australia. It is known that in some instances the figures relate to a single year, while those for Australia refer to the average over five years. In the following table the figures for Australia are below the normal, as the period taken included some years of the economic depression.

The details given in the following table have been taken from official or other authoritative sources and are the best available. They do not afford a comparison of the standards of living in the various countries, but are intended to present a comparison of more than usual interest.

### CONSUMPTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	Average annual consumption per head of population.				
		Australia.	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom.	United States of America.
Wheat (excluding seed) ..	bush.	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.8	4.7
Flour, Wheaten ..	lb.	203	180	166	200	160
Sugar, Refined ..	..	109	115	96	102	105
Milk, Whole ..	gal.	22.5	22.5	37.0	21.0	(a)
Butter ..	lb.	30.5	40.0	31.8	24.8	16.7
Cheese ..	..	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.6	5.4
Eggs ..	doz.	(a)	20.0	20.8	13.0	(a)
Beef ..	lb.	112	140	62	69	63
Mutton and Lamb ..	..	81	88	6	30	7
Pig Meat ..	..	19	21	57	42	55
Total Meat ..	..	212	249	125	141	125
Wine ..	gal.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Beer ..	..	8.2	8.6	6.0	33.1	13.0
Spirits (Potable) ..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9
Tobacco ..	lb.	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	6.6
Tea ..	..	6.8	6.7	3.6	9.2	0.7
Coffee ..	..	0.6	(a)	3.4	0.7	13.3
Raisins and Currants ..	..	5.5	8.4	3.8	5.7	(a)
Rice ..	..	5.0	5.3	7.3	5.2	(a)
Onions ..	..	13	12	(a)	(a)	(a)
Potatoes ..	..	98 <sup>a</sup>	108	(a)	241	(a)

(a) Not available.

## § 11. Film Censorship.

1. **Legislation.**—The censorship of imported films derives its authority from section 52 (g) of the Customs Act, which gives power to prohibit the importation of goods. Under this section regulations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that no film shall be registered which in the opinion of the Censor is (a) blasphemous, indecent or obscene; (b) likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime; (c) likely to be offensive to the people of any friendly nation; (d) likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire; or (e) depicts any matter the exhibition of which is undesirable in the public interest.

The regulations governing the exportation of Australian-made films are similar, with the addition that no film may be exported which in the opinion of the Censorship is likely to prove detrimental or prejudicial to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Censor, the head-quarters being in Sydney. There is also a right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. Such control does not, however, extend to locally-produced publicity.

2. **Imports of Films.**—Imported films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1938 were as follows:—1,615 films of 3,954,547 feet passed without eliminations, 102 films of 368,137 feet passed after eliminations, and 17 films of 111,503 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 1,734 films of 4,434,187 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 1,223 films of 3,632,887 feet; United Kingdom, 428 films of 666,065 feet; and 83 films of 135,235 feet from other countries.

The foregoing figures relate to standard size films (35 millimetres). There were also imported during 1938, 1,925 miniature films (16, 9.5 and 8 millimetres) of 598,898 feet.

3. **Exports of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1938 was 1,186 of 1,516,834 feet (one copy), of which 968 films of 1,370,609 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

## § 12. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

1. **Introduction.**—Particulars in respect of the various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations together with the operations of the Boards or Councils appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian commodities are set out below. It should be noted that the particulars refer to the marketing of Australian commodities in the normal times of peace, and that no reference has been made to changes induced by the outbreak of war. A brief summary of the war-time arrangements for the marketing and sale of Australian commodities is included in the Appendix.

2. **Dairy Produce.**—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-1938.* Introduced at the request of the dairying industry this Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the oversea marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. It dealt with matters relating to the organization and supervision of oversea marketing of dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in oversea freights and insurance rates, and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the appointment of the Dairy Produce Control Board a voluntary body—the Australian Dairy Council—was established to advise and make recommendations to the Governments on problems connected with the production, manufacture and quality of dairy produce, pasture improvement and diseases of dairy cattle.

Following a recommendation by the Australian Agricultural Council the functions of these bodies were combined by an Amending Act of 1935 under the Australian Dairy Produce Board and provision was made for the allocation of money from the Board's funds for research and investigation into pastures, diseases of dairy cattle and the quality of butter.

(ii) *The Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924-1937.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from the Commonwealth to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation.

(iii) *The Dairy Produce Act 1933-1935.* In § 1 par. 3 of Chapter XX. reference is made to the voluntary and compulsory plans introduced for the purpose of stabilizing the prices of dairy produce in Australia. Under State legislation regulating authorities fixed the proportion of the States' output to be sold within the respective States, and the Dairy Produce Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to protect these

“quotas” from the effects of interstate competition. A decision of the Privy Council in 1936, however, held that the Commonwealth had no power under its Constitution to control interstate trade and the Commonwealth legislation is therefore inoperative. The industry is now carrying on its stabilization plan on a purely voluntary basis.

3. **Dried Fruits.**—(i) *The Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924–1938.* This Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the request of the dried fruits industry to organize the oversea marketing of Australian dried vine fruits. The Dried Fruits Control Board, consisting of eight members—including five growers’ representatives, two members with commercial experience and one Government nominee—was appointed to control the export, and the sale and distribution after export, of Australian sultanas, currants and lexias. In conjunction with its London agency, the Board has improved the marketing of Australian dried fruits overseas, and has increased the demand for the product. Its system of appraisalment has resulted in more satisfactory realizations. Its methods of ensuring continuity of supply and regulating shipments and its participation in the advertising campaign of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee have benefited the industry considerably. No dried fruits may be exported excepting by means of a licence, which is issued subject to conditions recommended by the Board.

(ii) *Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924–1929.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all sultanas, currants and lexias exported from the Commonwealth for the purpose of defraying the administrative expenses of the Board and the cost of advertising, etc. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation. Under an amendment made in 1927 provision was made for the exemption of sultanas, currants and lexias from the levy upon recommendation by the Board.

(iii) *The Dried Fruits Act 1928–1935.* In previous issues of the Year Book reference has been made to the Dried Fruits Act and its provisions outlined (see page 894 of Official Year Book, No. 28). This legislation is in a similar position to that for dairy produce referred to in par. 2 (iii) above.

4. **Canned Fruits.**—(i) *The Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926–1938.* This legislation was introduced at the request of canners and representative organizations of fruit growers with the object of organizing the oversea marketing of canned fruit. The original Act referred to canned apricots, peaches and pears only, but canned pineapples and canned fruit salads consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of specified fruits were subsequently brought within the scope of the Board’s operations. The personnel of the Australian Canned Fruits Board consists of one representative each from proprietary and privately owned canneries, co-operative canneries, State-controlled canneries, pineapple interests and the Commonwealth Government. No canned fruits to which the Act applies are permitted to be exported except under a licence issued in accordance with conditions recommended by the Board. The system of marketing adopted by the Board, including the fixation of minimum selling prices overseas, the appointment of a London agency and the engaging in oversea trade publicity, has resulted in the satisfactory disposal of the annual exportable surplus of canned fruits. The distribution of canned fruits has been widened and the exporting side of the industry placed on a sounder basis through the Board’s operations.

(ii) *The Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926–1938.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on the export of canned fruits to meet the administrative and other commitments of the Board. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation from time to time. An amendment in 1929 provided for certain exemptions from payment of the levy when recommended accordingly by the Board.

5. **Wine.**—(i) *The Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929–1936.* This Act was introduced at the request of the viticultural interests in Australia with the object of placing the oversea marketing of Australia’s surplus wine on an orderly basis. The Wine Overseas Marketing Board was appointed to supervise the exports, and the sale and distribution after export of Australian wine.

The name of the Board was changed to the Australian Wine Board in 1936. No wine may be exported except by means of a licence, which is issued under conditions recommended to the Minister by the Board; these include the withholding of shipments as directed by the Board. The Board has a London agency which advises on marketing conditions. The methods of marketing adopted by the Board, including its participation in the advertising campaign of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, have resulted in the widening of the distribution of Australian wines overseas.

(ii) *The Wine Grapes Charges Act 1929-1937*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all grapes used in the Commonwealth for the manufacture of wine, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The proceeds of the levy are used to defray the administrative and other expenses of the Board, and provision is made for such exemptions from the levy as the Board may recommend.

6. Meat.—(i) *The Meat Export Control Act 1935-1938*. This Act was introduced following a decision of a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers with members of the Commonwealth Meat Advisory Committee, held in October, 1935, to set up a Meat Board with defined statutory powers. The Australian Meat Board, which was appointed under the Act in January, 1936, consists of eighteen members, representative of producers, processors, exporters and the Commonwealth Government. Provision is made for the appointment from within the Board of an Executive Committee and a Beef Committee. Export of meat is controlled by licence. The Board has power to regulate shipments of meat and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances; to promote oversea sales by advertising and to foster research into meat problems; and to supervise the issue of export licences. The Board also has power to appoint a London representative.

(ii) *The Meat Export Charges Act 1935*. By means of a levy collected on all meats exported from the Commonwealth, funds are provided for the purpose of defraying the expenses and charges incurred by the Australian Meat Board in the course of its business. The customary provision is made for exemption from the levy when recommended by the Board.

7. Apples and Pears.—(i) *The Apple and Pear Organization Act 1938*. This Act, which was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the request of the Apple and Pear industry, provides for the establishment of an Australian Apple and Pear Board for the purpose of organizing and controlling the export trade in fresh apples and pears.

The Board consists of one member to represent the Commonwealth Government; eleven members to represent the growers of apples and pears on the basis of four from the State of Tasmania, two each from Victoria and Western Australia, and one each from New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia; and four members to represent exporters of apples and pears on the basis of one from each of the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

The Board has power to regulate the shipment of apples and pears from Australia by licensing exporters and issuing permits to export. Power is also given to determine export quotas, and to allocate the consignments from each State. The Board may appoint persons to represent it overseas.

(ii) *The Apple and Pear Export Charges Act 1938*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all apples and pears exported from the Commonwealth for the purpose of providing the funds necessary to meet the administrative and other expenses of the Board.

(iii) *The Apple and Pear Publicity and Research Act 1938*. Under this Act, the Australian Apple and Pear Board is empowered to expend moneys, specifically collected and appropriated, for the purpose of increasing and extending the consumption of apples and pears throughout Australia by publicity, research or any other means.

The fund for this purpose is to be created from the proceeds of a tax levied on all apples and pears sold for consumption in Australia as fresh fruit. Apples and pears exported or to be exported, or processed or to be processed, are exempt from the tax.

The related taxing measures are:—The Apple and Pear Tax Act 1938 and the Apple and Pear Tax Assessment Act 1938.

8. **Wheat Industry Assistance Act 1938.**—This legislation, which came into operation in December, 1938, supplements legislation of a uniform type passed by all the State Parliaments, and is designed to enable the operation of a home consumption price scheme for the wheat industry on a Commonwealth basis.

The legislation is based on a home consumption price of 5s. 2d. a bushel, free on rail, Williamstown, equivalent to 4s. 8d. at country sidings. When the price of wheat falls below that level the returns of growers will be supplemented by payments from a fund established from the proceeds of a flour tax which varies inversely with the price of wheat. When the export price rises above that level provision is made for a tax on wheat sold, the proceeds of which are to be applied to ensure that the cost of wheat gristed for home consumption shall not exceed 5s. 2d. per bushel.

Out of the general fund a sum not exceeding £500,000 per year will be reserved during the first five years for special purposes including the transfer of producers growing wheat on marginal lands to other areas where they will be able to engage in mixed farming or to enable them to increase the size of their holdings to make wheat growing worth while.

A Wheat Stabilization Advisory Committee has been established to determine the appropriate times for a variation in the rate of tax which will be fixed on the basis of a rigid formula.

The State legislation undertakes to ensure that prices charged to consumers are reasonable and the Commonwealth legislation contains provision that no State shall be entitled to receive payments where that undertaking is not carried out.

9. **Export Guarantee Act.**—For a considerable time this Act has not been invoked directly to provide for assistance in the marketing of primary products. The Dried Fruits Advances Act, disbursements under which were made for the appropriation pursuant to the Export Guarantee Act, has ceased to operate. The Board of Trade, which was formed to advise and recommend on expenditure proposed under the Act, has not functioned for some years. The only recent expenditure under the Act has been in respect of special overseas trade publicity, but since 1st July, 1934, expenditure under that heading has been made the subject of a separate appropriation. The total assistance granted under the Act during its period of operation amounted to £670,574 which included substantial payments on account of both the Dried Fruits Advances Act and overseas trade publicity. Although the Export Guarantee Act has not been repealed, it is not proposed that any further payments shall be made under it.

10. **Australian Agricultural Council.**—Particulars of the formation, personnel and functions of the Australian Agricultural Council are given in Chapter XIX., "Agricultural Production".

### § 13. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing mainly by means of education safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. In various States it issues by courtesy of the Traffic Authorities a booklet with every motor driver's licence, and conducts continuous propaganda through the press and other sources. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools at cost in connexion with Health and Safety lessons in the schools. Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers is conducted as well as a "Freedom from Accidents" competition among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. A Factories' Service of four posters per month, together with slips for

pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 50,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a 32-page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with "A" pilots' licences through the Civil Aviation Department.

The Council is supported by public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Numerous lectures are given throughout the year on the work of the Council, and on various aspects of safety, and lectures are always available for any organization which makes application to the Secretary.

### § 14. League of Nations.

Australia was one of the original signatories of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, under which the League of Nations was established, and thus became a Member of the League and its kindred organizations—the International Labour Organization and later the Permanent Court of International Justice. On 2nd October, 1933, Australia was elected a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations for a period of three years, and was succeeded by New Zealand in September, 1936. South Africa was elected in the place of New Zealand in December, 1939. There are now only two permanent members of the Council, namely, Great Britain and France, as Italy's notice of withdrawal from membership of the League of Nations became effective on 11th December, 1939, while on 14th December, 1939, the Council, after consideration of the dispute between Finland and the Soviet Union, declared that the Soviet Union was no longer a member of the League of Nations. There are also eleven non-permanent members, namely, Belgium, Bolivia, China, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iran, Peru, South Africa and Yugoslavia. The term of the non-permanent members is three years.

Australia has been represented at each Assembly of the League from its inauguration in 1920, and at nearly all of the conferences of the International Labour Organization. The contribution of Australia towards defraying the expenditure of the League of Nations and its kindred organizations is on the basis of 23 of 817 units, and for the year 1939 the cost to Australia was £45,647. The precise amount payable is, of course, dependent upon the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. Australia holds a mandate, issued through the League of Nations, for the former German territory of New Guinea, and, by agreement with Great Britain and New Zealand, administers the Mandated Territory of Nauru, for which a mandate was issued to the British Empire.

### § 15. War Service Homes.

The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 30th June, 1939, may be briefly set out as follows:—Total applications approved, 44,002; expenditure on provision of homes, purchase of land for future use, etc., £29,716,020; 21,334 houses had been completed; and 34 homes had been enlarged.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants, 12,987 already existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 2,967 dwelling-houses. Dual assistance had been approved in respect of 38 applications, making the total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act, 37,360. Homes are insured under a comprehensive policy, the total insurances in force including cover notes amounting to £20,582,187. The total receipts of the Commission to 30th June, 1939, were £26,406,386, of which £9,919,599 was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund. Arrears of instalments outstanding at the close of the year equalled £715,012, or 3.14 per cent. of the total instalments due.